An Independent Weekly For Canadians of Japanese Origin

THE NEW CANADIAN

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DEPUTY LABOUR MINISTER ASKS CO-OPERATION OF RELOCATEES

Intend to Complete Resettlement This Season; Allow Land Purchases

OTTAWA — Arthur MacNamara, deputy minister of labour, has asked the co-operation of all relocated persons to assist in a "concerted effort" to complete "this season" the re-establishment of all persons of Japanese race who desire to remain in Canada.

A letter bearing the signature of Mr. MacNamara has been sent to heads of relocated families in eastern provinces and asks them to write their friends and relatives in British Columbia, encouraging them to come east.

"We believe it is in the interests of your friends and relatives that they take advantage at this time of every reasonable opportunity to leave the settlements in British Columbia or adjoining areas," the letter states.

It adds that "licenses may hereafter be obtained in all proper cases for the acquisition of real property either urban or rural in suitable areas upon application to the nearest Japanese Placement office."

TEXT OF LETTER

The complete text of the letter follows:

"I am sending out this letter as an invitation to all Canadians of the Japanese race who have moved east from British Columbia asking their co-operation with this Department in the relocation and re-establishment in other parts of Canada of their friends and relatives who are still in British Columbia, and have not as yet re-established themselves on a self-supporting basis.

"The Government has increased considerably this year the amount of the assistance grant for persons moving from British Columbia, in addition to providing free transportation for families and their belongings. Moreover, licenses may hereafter be obtained in all proper cases for the acquisition of real property either urban or rural in suitable areas upon application to the nearest Japanese Placement Office of this Department.

"The Dominion Employment Service and the Japanese Placement officers of this Department will give every assistance to families and individuals coming east for employment and placement.

"The Department has established hostels for temporary accommodation of families in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec which are open for family accommodation, pending placement.

"Conditions are in general more favourable now than at any earlier date for relocation and we believe it is in the interests of your friends and relatives that they take advantage at this time of every reasonable opportunity to leave the settlements in British Columbia or adjoining areas.

"I would ask you therefore to write your relatives and friends still in British Columbia encouraging them to take advantage of opportunities for eastern placement offered to them by officers of this Department at this time. Where you yourself can arrange locally for accommodation and employment of friends and relatives, it will, of course, be a great assistance. In fact, I believe that more can be accomplished in this manner than in possibly any other one way.

"It is my hope that by the concerted efforts by this Department and those already relocated, we may this season complete the re-establishment of all persons of the Japanese race who desire to remain in Canada. Your assistance will help to accomplish this result."

PETITION SENT TO OTTAWA

World War 1 Veterans Seek Restoration of Civil Rights

SLOCAN CITY, B.C.—The Japanese veterans of World War I sent a petition, on June 24, to the federal government asking the restoration of their citizenship rights and the rectification of injustices suffered by them as a result of their evacuation from the coast.

The petition claimed:

That their properties and chattels left with the Custodian and [illegible] Settlement Board had been [illegible] sold at half their [illegible] prices" with neither consultation nor the consent of the rightful owners;

That they sustained financial loss in being uprooted from their homes which they had occupied for a period of 2[illegible] years;

That they are now living in [illegible] housing projects and receive treatment as enemy aliens;

That all grants applicable to them as veterans have been cancelled.

"Since the war the government has had pressed with more important matters but we feel that the time has come when the administration can and will give our case due consideration and a [illegible] treatment," the petition [illegible].

The veterans asked for:

[illegible] of full citizenship rights;

Restoration of all privileges, [illegible] and pensions applicable to veterans;

Immediate appraisal and indemnification of material and [illegible] losses sustained by veterans as a result of evacuation;

[illegible] to permanent settlement [illegible] of Canada;

[illegible] material and financial [illegible] to their re-establishment;

Provision for families of veterans [illegible] at any place they [illegible].

The petition mentioned that [illegible] left of the [illegible] Japanese Canadians [illegible] served in World War I.

INTRODUCES BILL TO INDEMNIFY LOSSES

WASHINGTON—An evacuation claims measure to indemnify persons of Japanese ancestry who suffered financial loss through the 1942 mass evacuation was introduced in the House of Representatives last week by Representative Hatton W. Sumners of Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, according to the Pacific Citizen.

The bill, now designated as H.R. 6780, has been assigned to the judiciary committee for study.

The bill, which is a companion measure to Senate bill 2127, was introduced at the request of Interior Secretary J. A. Krug and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn.

Senate Bill 2127, which was introduced by Allen J. Ellender, chairman of the Senate Claims Committee, has been referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House Bill is identical with the Senate Bill.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Japanese American Citizenship League headquarters has sent a letter to Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Representative Sumners, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, requesting opportunities to present its reactions to the bill as prepared originally by the War Relocation Authority and the Interior Department to indemnify in part the evacuees for losses caused through the exclusion orders of 1942.

Job Offers Received At Moose Jaw Centre

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—Job offers from potential Sask. employees are being received at the relocation centre here, W. W. Dawson, relocation officer, was reported as saying last week.

Mr. Dawson added that they contemplated placing evacuee workers in other prairie provinces as well and that those who ask for deportation are the only ones going to British Columbia.

Tamaki Admitted to Nova Scotia Bar

George Tamaki, who holds degrees in three Canadian universities and is currently employed by the Saskatchewan government, has taken time off from his work to fly to Halifax and be admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia, according to Winnipeg Free Press.

Mr. Tamaki was class leader at Dalhousie university, where he obtained his degrees of law in 1941. He will be the first Japanese Canadian to be admitted to the bar.

Ontario Committee Answers Kyowakai

TORONTO, Ont.—The aim of the proposed federation of Japanese Canadian groups is to work in co-operation with other progressive Canadians who are striving to bring about a more equitable regard for all peoples, stated Teruko Hidaka, secretary of the Ontario Provincial Committee, in a letter to the Hamilton Kyowakai.

The letter was in reply to the Kyowakai's statement and letter which expressed dissatisfaction with the manner in which business was conducted at the recent Ontario convention, and criticized the federation as tending to "distract us from associating with other Canadian organizations."

The Provincial Committee secretary expressed belief that the rules of order had been observed.

Replying to the charge that a federation may arouse anti-Japanese antagonism, Miss Hidaka explained, "If our purposes are understood by enlightened conscientious Canadians who are deeply concerned about the status of the Japanese Canadians in this age when justice is the common concern of all, we shall not arouse antagonism."

Twice-Wounded Veteran Protests Disposal of Property at Low Price

SLOCAN CITY, B.C.—Yasuzo Sheji is a veteran of World War I. [illegible] that he fought as a member of Canada's Princess [illegible] Corps, he was wounded twice, and was [illegible]. He was honorably discharged and in 1931 purchased [illegible] under the Soldiers' Settlement Act.

[illegible] cultivated nine of his 19 acres of land near Wonnock. [illegible] home, he owned four well-equipped chicken [illegible] as well as an electric hatchery.

[illegible] out of the protected coast areas with other [illegible]. He left his farm in the care of the Soldiers' [illegible] Custodian for Enemy Properties with an [illegible] was to be rented for a fee of two hundred [illegible] the amount to cover the payment on the [illegible] taxes.

[illegible] informed that his land had been sold without [illegible] had a credit of 439.32 after deduction of [illegible] properties. The land had been sold for [illegible] property on the property had been auctioned [illegible].

[illegible] has appealed to the Minister of Labour and [illegible] Japanese Placement, claiming that his [illegible] an "outrageously low" price, and that he had [illegible] anyway.

[illegible] age of sixty years, I have only the sum of [illegible] of my thirty years' work. My four years [illegible] and the dirt as well as the back-breaking [illegible] on my land have brought me nothing but [illegible] loneliness, and tragedy in facing the [illegible]

To Permit Limited Relief Shipments

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Canada is permitting limited trade transactions with Japan, Germany and certain other countries for export commerce, it was reported by the Vancouver Sun on July 6.

The Secretary of State for Canada has announced that limited relief shipments by individual Canadians will be permitted, subject to regulations of the export permit branch of the post office department, the report said.

Such trading must be carried on exclusively through the Canadian Commercial Corporation which administers the controls.

Tashme Closure, Opening of Hostels Swell Relocation Figures for June

VANCOUVER, B.C.—With the opening of hostels in eastern Canada and the proposed closure of Tashme getting under way, the number of evacuees moving east during June showed considerable increase over previous months. Figures released by the Department of Labor revealed that 55[illegible] persons moved east during that month, including 226 children.

In May of this year, 66[illegible] persons moved east, and in June last year the number was [illegible]. A total of 2,3[illegible] persons moved out of British Columbia during the first half of 1946 as follows: January 1[illegible], February [illegible], March 136, April 51[illegible], May [illegible] and June [illegible].

The destination, in order of preference were: Ontario 62[illegible], Alberta 142, Quebec 64, Manitoba 34 and Saskatchewan 7[illegible].

Tashme people led the eastward movement in June with 510 persons. The next largest group of 20[illegible] persons left from Slocan City. Fifty persons went east from various self-supporting centres in B.C.

First Group Arrives At Transcona Hostel

TRANSCONA, Man.—A group of 23 evacuees sat down to their first meal at the Transcona hostel on July 1[illegible] after their long journey from British Columbia. They were the advance party of evacuees who are expected to seek relocation in this province.

They were transported by bus from the C.P.R. station in Winnipeg to Transcona, where their meals and beds were prepared for them by an emergency crew in Winnipeg. The newcomers found accommodation at the hostel better than expected.

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Relocation Through Hostels

With the closing of the housing centres in the Slocan valley scheduled for the near future, evacuees in those areas have been brought face to face with the problem of deciding where to relocate. According to the Department of Labor's policy, they are given the choice of either relocating directly to positions east of the Rockies, or moving first to one of the hostels (or relocation centres) provided for them in various provinces. In either case the relocation is to proceed with the minimum of delay.

Interested groups, like the Slocan Anglican Mission, have appealed to people east of the Rockies for aid to the new relocatees. Offers to share living accommodations and assistance in finding suitable jobs are being requested. The helping hand will be appreciated by prospective relocatees who are looking for direct placements in preference to temporary transfers to hostels, and we hope that the appeal will meet with response from groups as well as individuals. But in view of the fact that most people already relocated are living in crowded houses, the number of persons who can be assisted in time to avoid their temporary transfer to hostels will be limited.

The present relocation program will involve moving several thousand people in a relatively short time. The method of direct individual placements is incapable of meeting the situation, and the only practicable and expedient alternative appears to be the system of temporary transfers to hostels. This is the system which has been adopted by the Department of Labor's Japanese Division.

Many evacuees in British Columbia, it is reported, are not particularly eager to be transferred to the hostels. It is possible that their experience at Hastings Park Manning Pool early in the evacuation has something to do with it. It is also possible that objection to hostels in particular and to relocation in general arises from the fact that relocation involves being uprooted, and being uprooted, even from a makeshift mode of life like that in the interior settlements, is painful.

Although there will be some grievances, particularly at the beginning, The New Canadian is inclined to think that there is no valid objection against the hostel system. It is important to bear in mind that hostels are intended to give only temporary accommodation. Evacuees are not required to unpack their baggage at the hostel except for items of personal use, and their placement in more permanent homes is to be assisted by officials of the Japanese Division.

While direct placements are to be preferred in some cases, temporary transfer to hostels is preferable where it is necessary to deal with a large number of cases. Incidentally, the hostel system answers most of the criticisms raised against faulty placement arrangements of the past.

The hostel system makes it possible for an evacuee to enter into direct negotiation with his prospective employer regarding wages and working conditions. He may select the most suitable job from several choices. This arrangement will minimize the possibility of unsuitable placements and the consequent job-hopping in search of better jobs.

In addition, the hostel system makes it possible for the family to relocate as a unit. Formerly it was not uncommon for one member of a family to go east first and cope single-handed with the search for living accommodation in overcrowded areas.

There is no sense in disguising the fact that relocation, whether by direct placement or by way of temporary transfer to hostels, will involve a certain amount of hardship. But the hardship must be faced once, and we trust that the evacuees will face it realistically and courageously.

Following the Herd

One of the marked weaknesses shown by many people of Japanese origin since the first days of evacuation has been their stubborn distrust of official plans and inability or unwillingness to reason things out before arriving at important decisions. The latest instance of this seems to be revealed by the action of evacuees who are blindly following others into applying for repatriation. If they have sound reasons for wishing to go to Japan, their action cannot be condemned. But in a [illegible] many [illegible] brought to our attention, there seems to be no reason why they should deliberately choose the [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] follow them in Japan. If life in Canada appears unattractive, they will find that life in Japan will be desperate. We believe they will regret their action when it is too late.

While The New Canadian is not interested in dissuading people who wish to repatriate, we would urge those now hesitating to think carefully, taking their individual circumstances into account.

Acknowledgement

The New Canadian acknowledges with thanks the generous donations from the following: Mr. Asakichi Nakamura of Vernon, B.C., in memory of his beloved wife; Mr. Hiroshi [illegible] of Lorette, Man.

ON CITIZENSHIP ACT

A Canadian Citizen Is a British Subject

In the first article the growth of status was briefly traced both as it applied to Canada as a state and to its inhabitants as citizens within the state. In the second article the provisions of the Citizenship Act were examined showing who are Canadian citizens by birth, who will become Canadian citizens on proclamation of the Act and who can, by an application under the Act and upon qualifying, become Canadian citizens.

But these people will be something more than Canadian citizens. They will be British subjects as well. Section 26 of the Act reads as follows:

26. A Canadian citizen is a British subject.

This is the shortest section of the Act but from one point of view, which will be discussed more fully in the last article, is the most important. It breaks new ground; Canada is the only member of the British Commonwealth of nations which has created a dual citizenship. Upon proclamation of the Act we are both Canadian citizens and British subjects.

This provision in the Act is not the snap judgment of those who drafted it or of the Parliament of Canada which has passed it but a conclusion reached after most careful and entirely objective consideration. It embodies a principle which is a gradual growth paralleling that of nationhood and of citizen status.

There are two reasons why this section was included. The one is largely a matter of legislative mechanics, which, however, are so intricate and deeply woven into all Canadian legislation as to amount to an almost insurmountable barrier to any other course. The other reason is more fundamental: the section is in the Act because it is the outward expression of what we are and what most of us want to be.

It has already been noted that from the very beginnings of colonial settlement British subjects, who migrated to the colonies, continued to be British subjects. Because of the subordinate status of the colonies, the inhabitants, whatever their origin, could not be vested with distinct rights of citizenship. The inevitable result was that in all colonial legislation where the status of the residents had to be specified either in reference to rights or obligations, the qualification stipulated was that the person must be a British subject. The same practice was followed after the provinces of British North America were formed and was continued after Confederation, both in the dominion and the provincial fields. The result is that throughout our whole legislative system the qualification for exercising rights such as the franchise, and privileges such as holding office, is almost invariably that of being a British subject. For instance, under the Dominion Election Act every person can qualify to vote who is "a British subject by birth or naturalization," and is twenty-one years of age and has been a resident of Canada for twelve months. Under the Manitoba Election Act a person is entitled to vote who is "a British subject by birth, naturalization, or in the case of a woman by marriage," and is twenty-one years of age and a resident of Manitoba for a year. The Municipal Act stipulates that voters must be "subjects of His Majesty by birth or naturalization." To qualify for an old age pension a person must be "a British subject, or being a widow, who is not a British subject, was such before her marriage." To practice in Manitoba solicitors must be "subjects of His Majesty by birth or naturalization."

No one can estimate how many times similar words appear in federal and provincial statutes and even in municipal by-laws. The purely mechanical task of having amendments made by striking out the words British subject and inserting Canadian citizen would be enormous. But there is another point to be considered. Some of the provinces might, for sentimental if for no other reason, refuse to discard the words British subject.

The second reason for section 26 in the Act is that Canada is one of a group of nations associated together under the name The British Commonwealth of Nations. The Act refers to them as "countries of the British Commonwealth" and the following are listed: The United Kingdom, Canada, The Commonwealth of Australia, The Dominion of New Zealand, The Union of South Africa, Ireland and Newfoundland. The vast majority of Canadians want this relationship to continue. Leaving sentiment aside (and it cannot be ignored as it influences a large percentage of the population) many feel that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. The inevitable result is a dual status which will be discussed in the last article.

RIGHTS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CANADA

Since the people of Canada have chosen this dual position, whether deliberately, by acquiescence or purely by default, and their decision is reflected in section 26 of the Act, it is well to examine what the difference will be, between a Canadian citizen and a British subject residing in Canada. We should also consider what advantage there will be to a Canadian citizen, as an individual, in being a British subject.

A British subject from any of the countries of the British Commonwealth, lawfully in Canada, is entitled to vote after he has resided here for one year. This right is not given him by the Citizenship Act but, as already indicated, by various Canadian election Acts. If the governing Act as to a certain office provides that a British subject can hold it without stipulations as to length of residence in Canada, a British subject from these other countries can be appointed to office the moment he lawfully enters Canada.

A passing reference should be made to a citizen of Eire (Southern Ireland). President de Valera has announced that Eire is a republic. Its citizens owe no allegiance to His Majesty the King and are not British subjects. It follows that an immigrant from Southern Ireland has none of the rights of a British subject in Canada and must go through the same procedure as an other alien if he desires to become a Canadian citizen.

RIGHTS OF CANADIANS IN THE COMMONWEALTH

The recognition given British subjects in Canada is not a one-sided arrangement. Citizens of Canada, being British subjects, [are] accorded the rights of British sub[jects] in the other countries of [the] Commonwealth, subject of co[urse] to statutory laws in those co[un]tries as to entry, residence, [...] civic qualifications, deportat[ion] and so on.

Under treaties between [the] United Kingdom and foreign co[un]tries certain rights and privile[ges] are enjoyed by British subje[cts] and Canadians share these as [be]ing British subjects. If we ce[ased] to be British subjects Ca[nada] would have to renegotiate the treaties. Some countries might [re]fuse or the terms might not be [as] favorable.

Another advantage is that sin[ce] Canada does not have diploma[tic] representatives in some countr[ies] Canadians in those countries, [as] British subjects, can call up[on] British officials to assist them. [A] consulate within the meaning [of] the Citizenship Act is not only [a] Canadian consular or diploma[tic] office but includes as well simi[lar] offices of the countries of t[he] British Commonwealth.

As the understanding is reci[pro]cal and mutual the hope is ent[er]tained that the sister domini[ons] will follow the example se[t by] Canada and enact similar citi[zen]ship legislation.

THE MAIN DIFFERENCE

The main difference between [the] status of a Canadian citizen a[nd a] British subject residing in Can[ada] arises when they leave Canada.

A British subject, as such, is [not] given any rights under The Ca[na]dian Citizenship Act. Those rig[hts] are purely local; they arise s[oon] after lawful entry into Canada [and] similarly disappear soon after [de]parture from Canada.

The Immigration Act sets [out] circumstances under which a [Ca]nadian citizen may lose his Ca[na]dian domicile. This applies in [par]ticular to citizens by natural[iza]tion and to British subjects [not] born in Canada, who have Ca[na]dian domicile. In both cases [Ca]nadian domicile is lost if the [citi]zen is out of Canada for a [...] But the Act further provides [that] with a few unimportant ex[cep]tions, all persons seeking [entry] into Canada, who have not [Ca]nadian domicile, must enter [as] immigrants subject to the ap[pro]priate immigration regulat[ions]. Hence if an Englishman, who [has] acquired Canadian dom[icile] leaves Canada and is away [a] year he can come back only a[s an] immigrant from England, his [coun]try of origin.

But a Canadian citizen takes [his] citizen rights with him. The[y] can lose his citizenship under [cir]cumstances set out in the Ci[tizen]ship Act itself [...] this is a [vol]untary act of his own or the [con]sequence of [...] that one exc[...] say: once a [...] ways a Canadian [...] leave Canada [...] and come back [...]

But even if [...] tween a Canadi[an ...] British subject [...] is largely extra[...] when they leave [...] important. [...] country of origin [...] attachment for Ca[nada ...] that the war [...] become extend[...] is, therefore, [...] citizens in Canada [...] become Canadian [...] of the recipro[...] subjects in the [...] Canadian Parlia[ment ...] procedure for [...] citizenship [...] should be [...] proper safeguards [...] law a British [...] the same requ[...] immigrants en[...]

(Continued on page [illegible])

日本行申込更に増加
レモンクリーキとスロカンで千名近い
東行するものもドシドシふゑる

（レモンクリーキ發）當地に於ける日本行申込者は其後更に増加してをり、九日までに百三十三家族六百余名に及んでゐたが、此ほかまだ申込を躊躇つてゐる人が相當にゐる模様である。（第三回出帆は八月二日頃であらうと觀測されてゐる）六日にはスローカンのアメスト商會で當地のウイブナー監督と當地の日本人コミテーと會見して、結果として何うしても移動する者がなかなかあるものと推定されてをり、九日には十家族が東行することになつてゐる。此うち六家族はホイス、三家族はマニトバ州トランスコナの兩ホステル、三家族はオンタリオ州内である。

（スローカンシテー發）當居住地の人は西に東に各自の道をとることになつて人の問題も遠くないことになり、當三地區での日本行申込者は七月六日までに三百十四名に達したが此數字は今週から次週にかけてまだ殖えるかも知れない。一方東行する人のためには當地から特別列車が出る事になつて初めて今週は大体百二三十人位に上らう。が來週にはニウデンヴアーの人々二百五十人が當地のステーションから出發する筈である

ソープはたくさん持つて行くこと

去六月十五日の紙上五面「日本へ歸る人のために」の記事中「ソープはあまり澤山は持つて來られない」として在つたのは間違ひで、「日本では日常品は殆ど手に入れがたい。日本に居る人はソープはほんの少ししか得られないので、歸つて來る人はソープ、レーザブレード、ボースブラッシ、タオル等を持つて來るがよく、ソープは幾ら持つて來ても多すぎると云ふ事はない」と云ふのが擁護品に關する陸達の一部であつた

入用ではないシアリー居住権を返却したい希望なので、夫れを一般に販賣し、個人々々で何れかの決定をして申込むやう盡力して貰ひたい」と言ひ渡した。從來ホステル行の場合には不備で不安とがあつたのであらうが [illegible]

元スキナ河インパトス キャナリー父兄會 一〇〇弗
岡崎人會 五〇弗
二世マスエバキュエーション グループ 三〇〇弗
井手律氏 二〇弗
元鹿兒島縣人有志 一二三弗五〇仙
元第二區漁者協會 一〇〇〇弗
元岡山海外協會 二〇〇弗
元福岡海外協會 四〇〇弗
元皇港日本人協會並に皇港學園 四〇〇弗

支出

保宗院裁判費として東部送金 四六二弗〇五仙
差引殘金 二四三一弗四五仙

◇他にカスロー日本人委員會より五〇弗、元晩市本派佛教婦人會より二〇〇弗九七仙、合計二五〇弗九七仙

人事消息

■出生 スローカンの佐藤茂氏夫人は六月十八日女兒出産、ジョイ茂子と命名

■婚約 トロントの和歌山縣人那須やゑ氏二男隆（元ユータクレット在住）は靜岡縣人齋藤なつ氏三女喜美子孃と辻内龜吉、平林昇兩氏夫妻の世話で婚約した

■結婚 トロントの及川忠雄氏は中川熊吉氏息女ヘレン、菊枝孃と六月廿九日カールトン合同教會に於てフインレー牧師司式の下に結婚式擧行、モスコカへ新こん旅行した▲伊澤濟市氏長男三男君と大久保房之介氏長女節子さんは小野秀男氏夫妻の世話で六月廿二日タシメ合同教會にてマクウイリアムス牧師司式の下に結こん式擧行▲ニウデンヴアーの有門彌太郎氏長女宗子さんはハミルトンの兵頭英一氏二男義雄君と六月廿九日ハミルトンのザイオン合同教會に於て清水牧師司式の下に結こん式擧行兵頭氏宅に於て披露しグラベハーストへ新婚旅行したが當分ハミルトンに居住する筈▲ [illegible] 合同教會で小宮山牧師司式の下に結こん式擧行

■死亡 ウイニペッグの増田八七三氏（五十三）は病氣療養中だつたが七月四日市病院にて死去六日赤川牧師により葬儀を執行

■訂正 六月廿二日の紙上廣告中六月九日モントリオルで死去した吉本長四郎氏は「長次郎」氏の誤りにつき訂正

スローカンシテー時局委員會解散

（スローカンシテー發）當地の時局對策委員會は六月廿五日を以て解散する事に最終の理事會で決定今後のスローカン地區は中央委員會に於て處理しスローカンシテー入植者會が當番團体となつた。尚右の解散に當り保管中の寄附金はビーシー州日系市民權擁護協會に移管することになつた

▲ビーシー州日系市民權擁護協會會計報告

收入（寄附金）

元キャナノ語學團体 一五〇〇弗

フェアビュウ語學校維持會員並に役員諸氏に謹告

（一）一ヶ年以前より役員及維持會員の諸氏より校舎資却整理に關して非公式とは云へ諸氏の意見書を田中佐氏より書面過狀により充分承知致居候依て諸氏のご意見に添ふよう辯護士を通し政府（カストデアン社）に交渉を重ね居り候今回辯護士の書狀に依ればカストデアン社に於ても監督に好都合と云ふ政府の許可を得たし正式通知有之候。茲に全維持會員及役員諸氏に紙上を以て通告致候。恐縮乍ら處分實行方法につい時局は全額金の中半分を在加同胞の爲に對策運動資金とし半分を故國難民救濟への送金致しなる時機を考慮して居候。諸氏は於て他にご意見ある方は此の掲示期日より二週間以内に當所（小生）迄ご信書の上財産整理及上記の通り處分し度きもなき場合は監幹部と協議實行致可候ことを謹告候也

（二）一千九百四十一年度の維持會幹部及監査役諸氏に上記の通り緊急公的の要件出來致候間各自拙所迄居住地信達被下度候尚左記の人名の中日本歸國か其の意志をお持ちになるお方達が有之候はゞ小生等三名の名宛にて各自の意見及委任狀（英文）を認め至急週狀被下度重ねて謹告候也

本校財産登録者人名左の通り

田中佐太郎 大倉喜一 西川清 太良 西寺眞八 長野英夫 朝永重喜 今井三男 鬼塚相彦 右工門 新井孝三 鬼塚末吉諸氏及び小生

千九百四十六年七月二日

責任者 丸橋宇七
同 田中佐太郎
會計 大倉喜一

c/o Homewood Sanatorium, 150 Delhi St., Guelph, Ont.

元ステブストン佛教會遺骨預け主へ急告

●カストデアンから遺骨をスローカン向け送附せる由通知がありました。當時預けた遺の方や分骨の方は下記へ申入れ下さい（書留料送附）部を引とりたい希望の方は下記へ

●亦、分骨の幾部その他を日本の本願寺へ納骨されたき方は慣例により應分の供養料を添へてまうし込下さい。携行してお取次します（供養料は随意なるは勿論）

●序にて失礼ですが私事止むなく歸國することになり九年一昔のみなさまの温情を懐きながら遠からず船出することになりました。みなさん有難うございました。また出直して參ります

●私歸國後はレーモンド佛教會へ委托します

片津開教使
Lemon Creek, Slocan, B.C.

結婚御挨拶

大河原 粂次郎
磯島 政子

右兩名儀岡四郎氏御夫妻の仲介に依り婚約成立中の處去る六月八日ニユーデンヴア合同教會に於て小宮山牧師司式の下に華燭の典を擧げ後日本人ホールに於て披露の宴を開き候節は御多忙中態々御來臨の榮を賜り且又過分の御祝儀を辱ふし御芳志奉深謝候乍略儀茲に紙上を以て挨拶を兼ね尚兩若輩今後の御指導宜敷くお願ひまうし上候

六月十日

親代 東山奉太郎
同 リン
磯島男次郎

結婚御挨拶

長男 伊澤三男
長女 大久保節子

右兩名今回小野秀男氏ご夫妻の媒妁にて六月二十二日タシメ合同教會に於てマクウイリアムス牧師司式の下にて結婚式を擧行致し候節は種々ご厚志に預り有難く感謝まうし上候尚今後共若輩兩人を御指導被下度宜敷願上候

六月二十五日

伊澤 濟市
大久保 房之介

御禮

私共一家御地滞在中は非常なる御世話に相成り四年の間みな様の御厚き交誼にあづかり尚又出發の際は多忙中見送りまでなし下されました誠に有難うございました。お蔭で其日午後八時カムループスに到着いたしましたから御安心下さい。一々御禮に上る處ですが紙上を以て深く御禮申上げ又みな様の御健康と多幸を祈上ます

七月四日

吉田千代吉
栄津
秀男
義男
芳男
末喜

タシメのみな様

c/o Mr. T. Watanabe
320 Seymour St.
Kamloops, B.C.

御禮

御地滞在中は公私とも非常の御厚意を添へし且つ今回東行にあたつては色々とお心盡しに預かり [illegible] 有難く御禮申上ます [illegible]

七月六日

角 [illegible] 外一同

ニウデンバー及タシメの皆様

Toronto, Ont.

御禮

私事今回永らく住みなれたカナダや懐しいみな様とお別れして日本へ歸る事になりました。私在留中はみなさまから厚い交情を頂きながら何のお禮の術もせで此のまゝ歸る事は甚だ心殘りではありますがどうかみなさま御健康第一にご活動の程祈つて止みません。一々挨拶に參るが當然でありますが遠路思ふにまかせず略儀ながら紙上を借りお別れの挨拶まうし上る次第であります

ホープ郵函八七四 柳本實三

扉知諸君

御禮

私共在中は一方ならぬ御厚意を添へし今回東行に際して [illegible] にご [illegible] 下さいました [illegible] ロントに [illegible] 紙上を以て御禮を申し上げます

六月二十八日

三 [illegible]

107 River St.
Toronto, Ont.

夫 八七三

儀病氣療養中のところ七月四日午前一時ウイニペッグ市病院に於て死去仕候 段生前御厚誼を謝し葬儀は三時三十分赤川牧師司式の下に執行の際は多數御會葬被下且香料供花等種々芳志に預り有難く深謝申上候 [illegible] さき等なれど混雑中につき略儀ながら紙上を以て故人入院中の懇情と併せ厚く御禮まうし上候

妻 増田今代
増田貴夫 イサム
増田武夫 マチ子
古武家五一 フミ子
北島久年 男友人一同

HEIGORO TANABE
Watchmaker & Jeweller
WESTWOLD, B.C.
Wedding & Engagement Rings
Quick Service—Work Guaranteed
時計修繕
田邊平五郎

牛島式神力 [illegible]
電話 架設中
稲本治療所

再定住援助に協力方

勞働次官が東部に居る者に要望

（オタワ發）マクナマラ勞働次官は、東部に再定住して居る人々並びに手紙を以つて、加奈陀に[illegible]らうとする日系人に對して「此シーズン中」に再定住させる事を完了するために協力して援助して貰ひたいと訴へ

△[illegible]は今年東行者に對する[illegible]を[illegible]に[illegible]したし[illegible]であるが[illegible]市と田舍たる[illegible]は[illegible]のライセンス[illegible]の日本人[illegible]所に[illegible]しる（いづれは[illegible]する△[illegible]所と日本人[illegible]の[illegible]にあらゆる[illegible]を與へてやり、[illegible]ない者のために[illegible]にホステルを開いて[illegible]の一時收容所にあてゝゐる[illegible]として今日の[illegible]は再定住の計劃よりも好いので、[illegible]ビーシー州の居住地に[illegible]友人は此の[illegible]をとらへて[illegible]としたがよいと思ふから、彼らに手紙を書いて東行をすゝめると共に、其地方々々で彼等のために就職口や家を探して貰へたら非常に有効であると述べ、全面的協力方を要望してゐる。（スローカン委員會では、ロッキー以東に居る人々に對し、インテリアタウンに居る人々に居室を探してやる事が出來る向きは電報で其由を知らして貰ひたいと訴へてゐる）

ネーイズで

下痢患者數十名

（ネーイズ發）當地到着の日本人は二百廿一人となつたが、ケッチン側では[illegible]入人で手が廻りかねて食物が[illegible]かつた爲めか二回に亘つて五、六十人が下痢を起したので當局に抗議して炊事人員を十入人に増加させた。キャンプ内の賃金は重勞働が賃銀で月三十弗、ダンクのリッチマンが一時間二十七仙半ときまつてゐるだけで其他は判らないので、賃金をきめるまでは就働する者がない始末で、ジャニターが居ないからお湯がわかなかつたり其他不自由勝ちで、當局に對し狀態改善の交渉を續けてゐる

（ムースジョウ發）當地のホステルに來着しつゝある日本人に對する仕事口は未だに[illegible]されて[illegible]が[illegible]は發表してゐる

六月中の東行者は九百名

勞働省日本人局の發表によると六月中の東行者は五月に比して更に増加して合計八百八十五人であつた。内譯は次の通り

(行先)	(大人)	(小供)
アルバタ	八〇	六二
サスカチワン	八	一二
マニトバ	二二	一二
オンタリオ	三三六	一二三
（他にタシメからネイスに行つた者が一六六あり大人子供合計でオンタリオは五〇二）		
クエベック	四七	一七

▲元居た所	大人	子供
タシメ	二二七	一一七
（他にネイス行大人子供一六六）		
ソリンウッド	七	一
レモンクリーキ	四一	一七
スローカン	一三八	六三
ニウデンバ及ローズベリー	三七	二〇
カズロー	一	
ピーシー奥地	四二	八

トランスコナに最初の組到着

（ウイニペッグ發）七月十一日ビーシー州から最初の組として廿三名がトランスコーナのホステルに着いたがハウスは豫期以上によいと感じてゐるやうだ

日本へ救濟品輸出

（晩香坡發）加奈陀は日本、朝鮮[illegible]は政府が中途[illegible]を禁止してゐたが、既に制限つきの送出を許すことになつた旨七月六日のサン紙は報じてゐる。即ち同紙の發表によればポストオフィス・デパートメントの輸出パーミット局の規定に從へば制限付のレリーフ送貨を許可すると云ふのである

玉置辯護士

ノバスコシアで開業許可

サスカチワン州のシーシーエフ政府經濟計畫顧問カドバリー氏の法律顧問をしてゐる玉置ジオージ辯護士は[illegible]最近[illegible]で[illegible]機でハリファックスへ赴き、ノヴァスコシア州の法曹界のメンバーとなる事を許されたが、日系人としては最初の事で、之で玉置氏はノヴァスコシア州内では辯護士として開業出來る事になつたのである

日本人の死體發見

（オシシンパブト發）五月二十日以來行方不明となつてゐた當地の日系人テーラー平野キンダ氏の死體は南サスカチワン河の岸で七月三日に發見された。警察では自殺したのだらうと見てゐる

市民權の回復と賠償

スローカンの歸還兵が領政府に請願

（スローカン發）第一次大戰の日系歸還兵は六月廿四日付を以てオタワ政府に對し、彼らの市民權回復と沿岸立のき以來加へられた不正義の是正を要求する請願書を送つた。右のペチションは

（一）カストデアンを歸還兵定住局に依托してあつた歸還兵の財産は持主に相談もせず契約者を待ちもせずに競賣的に安値で賣却處分された

（二）二十五年以上居つたホームから追出されて財政上の損失を蒙つた

（三）現在インテリア居住者には居て職住外人の如き取扱ひをうけてゐる

（四）歸還兵として軍事に適用されてゐた凡ゆるグラント（恩典物）は取消されてゐる

と主張し「戰時中は鬼に角として今や我々のために適當な考慮をクリスチャン的取扱ひを與へてよいと思ふ」と述べてゐる。而して歸還兵諸氏の要求してゐるところは次の六項である

△完的市民權の回復△歸還兵に對するあらゆる特權、グラント及ペンション申請の回復△立ちのきから歸還兵が受けた「事務所及び財産上」の損失を直に辯償し[illegible]

法外なる財產處分

（スローカン發）第一次大戰の[illegible]

[illegible]

論説

ホステルを通して再移動

[illegible]

スローカン委員會などでは、ロッキー以東に居る人々で、東行者のために居室を斡旋出來る者は、直に友人其他に電報して、適當な仕事に直ぐ就けるやうに援助して貰ひたいと訴へてゐる。此の訴へに應じ得る者は直に援助の手をさしのべる事を望むものではあるが、既に東行してゐる者の住居も大方はこみ合ひすぎてゐる狀態にある事情からして、援助し得る者の數には限りがある事であらう。現在のプログラムは比較的短期間に何千人といふ人々を再移動させることになつてゐるので、個人總てを直接に就働口へ向けるといふ方法はとても實行出來ず、大部分の者は一應ホステルへ移すと云ふ外に道はないであらう。所がビーシー州に居る多くの人々はホステル行に氣乗がしてゐないと報告されてゐるが、それは過去の經驗や、よしんば一時的ではあつても現に角落ついて居たインテリア居住地から又追出されると云つたやうな氣持からして首肯出來ることではある。だが、加奈陀に留まることにするからには、そして此のためには東部へ再移動しなければならぬ事情にあるからには、たとへ苦情はあらうともホステル行をせねばならぬであらう。勞働省のホステルは一時的な居所ではあるが、そこに行けば△雇主と賃金や條件に就て直接に交渉し得る便宜があり、實地を見て適當と思ふ仕事をえらび得る可能性もある△從來、住居のないために家族のうち一人が先發すると云ふやり方をとらねばならぬ場合があつたのに比して、ホステルに行けば家族連れで東行出來ると云ふ便宜もある等々の取得がないでもない。直接に就働地へ行かうと、ホステルに向はうと、再定住乃至再移動が困難を伴ふものであることは云ふまでもないが、其の困難は一度はどうしても直面しなければならぬものである以上、特殊な例をとり上げて誇張せられる東部での困難に迷はされたり、人々に附和雷同して、大事な去就を誤る如きことなく、人々が最も實際的に適切な氣をもつて此難關に立ち向ひ、後に悔を殘す如き事のないやうに、重ねて注意する次第である。

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の唯一の日英両語の週刊紙

ウイニペグ市タルボット街五〇四 電話五〇一三〇六

発行者 生山蘭人
英文編輯者 小山和市
日本文編輯者 梅月高市

(購読料一部十仙 一ヶ月四十仙)
(前金六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗)

メモランダム T

東部見学印象記(二)

ハミルトンの一世団体たる共和倶楽部は、兼ねて全国的聯盟結成に反対を表明してゐる。其雰囲気をなつての宣伝と、夫れにたいする聯盟当事者の説明は六回所載のごとくで、大方の人々はあれで諒解が行くことだと思ふので、此上蛇足を加へることは差控へるつもりであるが、ところが今朝(十日)の郵便で東部に居る友達から来た手紙の中に次のやうな事があつた。

「お互に何千哩といふ遠く(へだたり)を持つて散在して居ても、日本人の真の地方々々の動きがそれとなく解はつてくるから面白いと思つてゐるのですが、ハミルトンの共和クラブは一体どうしたのでせう。××氏等が居て、あれなのは私には解らないのですが、それで東にまでパンフレットを送つて来たり……。何が何だか私には、そのオンタリオのフエデレーションにたいする態度の影響が一寸も解らないのです。結局の結文のパンフレットも、何だかしどろもどろの感じがされるのです。

「一体、戦後の日本人の間に一つの動きがあつて、何がなし日本人は駄目だとする [illegible] のですが、さう云ふ連中が、われわれはのらりくらりとすわつてゐて加奈陀市民としての権利とか生活の平等権がひとりでに認めて貰へると思ふのか、白人側から運動してくれるのを、のほゝんと所望してゐるが良いと云ふのか、私には真意がのみこみかねるのです。「人間として市民としての当然の要求は、日本人であらうとインデアンであらうと、堂々と主張してこそデモクラシー国に於ける当然取るべき道であると私は考へる。アンドリュー・ボーイにひきいられてゐるインデアン・グラザーフ(?)ドがオタワに再三乗込んで、インデアンの問題を全国的な問題として提出してゐるのを考へてみても、この際日本人問題を堂々明るみに出して批判の対象として見るのも非常に結構なことではないかと思ふ。日本人を知らなかつた東部で違つて、ビーシーの宣伝が相当利いてゐた時と違つて、相当の支持を白人側に持てゐる今は、是非曲直を白人の輿論に問ふのも、よい事の様に私は思ふのです。何もいつまでも引つ込み思案に終始したり卑屈になることはないと思ふのです」

それで、少しはかり満足することにしよう。東部旅行中、どこでも愉快な思ひとし、歓迎を受け、より [illegible] の数々を楽んだのであつたが [illegible] たもの、、熟知其他を打ぜけて話合ふ機会も持つ事が出来なかつたのでまア紙上対談のつもりで──

●貴方の手紙の中にある××氏はハミルトン代表の一人であつた。同氏は前では日本人会の議長をして居たこともあるから、いくら何でも議事法は(よしんば英語による会議だつたにしたところで)心得てゐる筈。それだのに討議に際して、彼ら一人々々と長々と前説ばかりを述べ立てゝ本題に入らぬので、それ以上我慢出来なかつた私は、議長の注意を喚起し「時間を制限するやうに」要求したのであつた。(議長も日本語は能く解らないながら、でも本道をはづれてゐるやうに感じたので注意しようと思つてゐたところだと後で話してゐた)「自分の意見の発表を阻止したり妨害したり」しようとするやうな、そんなさもしい心根は私は持つてゐない。だが私には、先輩であらうと年上に対してであらうと、其場で言はねばならぬと思ふことを遠慮するほどの「お上品さ」はないのだから仕方がない。

●聯盟結成の問題は、本年三月以来ニューカナデアン紙上の寄書や社説や報道やで幾度となく繰返されて論議された。そして之等の論議を通して見られた聯盟の目的や性格は、今回出来たオンタリオ州聯盟乃至は続いて結成されようとしてゐる全国的聯盟の夫れと大体一致したものであつた。それはニューカナデアンを見てゐる人なら知つてゐる筈である。問題に熱心を持ち「加奈陀人」の総(?)の力り(?)に [illegible] クルーセード気取りな、共産系か左翼小児病者のやり方を思はせるやうな方法で、反対派側や勧告文を判る方面に発してハミルトン共和倶楽部の幹部その他も、まさかニューカナデアン紙上の論議を見なかつたり気付かなかつたとも云ふ訳でもあるまい。協議会への報告書を前以て研究するタイムも充分に与へなかつたと当事者を非難する前に、何故に少しはかり反省してみて、自分らの不用意さと心やりの足りなかつたことを考へてみないのかと言ひたくなる。今頃になつてそれを問題と重視するのなら、前以て反対意見を世間に発表して充分討究すべきだつたのだ。それがデモクラチックなやり方といふものだ。恐らくは、ハミルトンでやつたやうに、長広舌を振りまはして人々を煙にまけば、聯盟組織なぞはしりぞけ得るとでも思つたのであらうが、然うは行かなかつた。大体一世の中には、口先ばかりで良くシャベりまくるのを得意がつたり感心したりする者があるが、非常に悪いクセである。

●聯盟結成は、吾々が加奈陀の社会に完全に融合同化して、真に平等なる生活を享受し得られるやうにし、日本人問題を解決して斯る不愉快なる事象を無くするための、一つの過渡的運動組織のために必要なのである。共和倶楽部の主張するごとく「加奈陀人社会へ融合し彼らと直接に親しみ協力する」事を促進する機関である。究極の目的は斯のごとき運動機関の不必要な時代を招来する事にある。それは又「聯盟」そのもの [illegible] 中間に固てるが如き民族的統一」機関などいふものではない。事情を解りよくするため、キャンプ・ルー(?)労働組合の運動に例をとらう。此組合は労働会議に職組するやうになつてから「日本人」といふ言葉は名称から取除いたが、事実上では、それ以前も其後も日本人労働者の組合であり、木材労働者以外の人々も加入して居た。それは日本人労働者を一纏は日本人の組合の中に入れてつか互に労働運動にたいする理解をひろめ、やがては加奈陀人の夫々の組合に入つて行ける素地をつくると共に、在来「日本人は労働運動に無理解でカナダ人労働者と協力せず」云々と云はれて、労働会議それ自身が主唱者となつて行はれてゐたビーシー州労働界に於ける排日を打破し得たものであつた。これも究極の目的は日本人労働者を日本人の組合の中に固めて、加奈陀人側とは別個のものとなり対立するのではなくて、その反対に、加奈陀人労働組合への融合の道を開く、過渡的運動機関であつたのだ。そして此目的は相当程度にまで達せられてゐた。単なるフイギユアヘツドだつたものなら兎に角として、家族を犠牲にするほどの思ひをして全生活を其の仕事に打込んでゐた者や、労働運動の真義に徹して協力して居た組合員は、此の極めて地味ではあるけれども重要なる仕事の価値は今でも貢献して居る筈であり、忘れようとしても忘れることは出来ないのだ。言つてみれば、聯盟も恰度それと同じく、地味にしてでも困難なる仕事を今後して行かなければならぬのである。[illegible]

ことを、遺憾ながら私達は認めざるを得ないのだ。

●ハミルトン共和倶楽部の幹部連は、其態度を遠くカリフォルニアにまで引いてゐるが、一体にその見解は地方的であり、感情的に過ぎるきらひはないのか。彼らは、ハミルトンの「白人有力者」なるものの意見を強調してゐるが、それには「日本人は、それらの有力者の言に従ひ、出来るだけ事を立てないやうにしてゐなければならぬ」地方的な理由があるかも知れぬ。そして、今までのところは、それらの人々の言ふ事に服従して居たら何も問題はなく結合に不愉快事でもあるのかも知れない。だからと云つて、日本人に対する不正義を是正する全国的な運動をひかへなければならぬと云ふことにはならぬ。理由のない無謀な主張や要求は素より慎まねばならぬが「いゝ児になつて、おとなしくして」居りさへすれば「良きやうに保護されて、よくして貰へるだらう」なぞと考へるのは、余りに消極的にすぎるし、現実には決してさういふ風に好い結果に事が運ぶものではない。事実それ主義は決して其の平和でなく、ふだんの闘争的建設的なる努力によつて之を戦ひ取つてこそ、はじめて平和が得られると同じく、自由も平等も、絶ゆざる闘争と努力によつてこそ得られ維持され得るものであり、殊に夫れが侵害される場合、正義のために飽くまで [illegible] であるのだ。之も労働運動を多少でも体験してゐるほどの人ならば [illegible]

不当なる [illegible] から目が [illegible] れる事があらうとも、[illegible] ない。不正義の [illegible] がある。そして斯うした [illegible] してこそ、デモクラシーは [illegible] るのである。[illegible] 一世と二世を [illegible] ことはいけないと [illegible] ハミルトンでは二世は [illegible] 人間の [illegible] らよいやうなもの [illegible] するか。一世はもう [illegible] つ込んで [illegible] あらうが、それは一世 [illegible] も、一世は [illegible] たところで [illegible] 存在する。トロントのデモクラ [illegible] 二世を主にして [illegible] へてゐるのは、一世を [illegible] なる市民であるために [illegible] するためからである。[illegible] 二世が、一世と [illegible] 一世と力を合せて [illegible] て、戦争の [illegible] される必要は [illegible]

●[illegible]

聯盟結成をめぐる兩者の主張

フエデレーションは良心あるカナダ人と協力するため

五月廿五、六兩日トロントに於て開催されたオンタリオ州内日系人代表の協議會は、州内聯盟を結成し全國的組織をも決議して、日系カナダ人の直面する諸問題解決に協力一致して當り、吾々のカナダ市民として進むべき道を確立したのであつたが、此大會に代表者を送つて反對意見を表明した唯一の團体たるハミルトン共和倶樂部(一世の團体)では、其後別項の如くオンタリオ州の當局と協議會へ送つてゐる。右大會の報告書は下記の如くであり、詳しくの事情は記述されてゐる事と思ふし、更に大會出席者は會議の内容や空氣を熟知されてゐる事ではあるが、念のために爾今の經過を紹介する

州委員會より共和倶樂部への返事

これは下記(ハミルトン共和倶樂部)の手紙に對し、オンタリオ州聯盟委員會から六月五日付で發した返事の内容であり(へ)、[illegible]の手紙は共和倶樂部の手紙の前半に一致する説明である

×

五月廿[illegible]の會倶樂部の會議に關する手紙を受取り、五月廿一日にかけて全的に審議し[illegible]にお知らせします[illegible]の報告を[illegible]に研究するク[illegible]つた點と遺憾[illegible]は代表者が[illegible]す[illegible]もつゝみして[illegible]たも[illegible]せられたい。

[illegible]報告書は短時間に易々と作製できるものでないとも御諒解できるだらうと思ふ。協議會に提出した報告書は、多くの時間を費やし充分考慮を拂つて作つたものであり、協議會開催前に充分なる時日をおいて完成する事は殆ど不可能な性質のものでもある

協議會に關する事はニューカナディアン紙上に於てひろく發表されてゐたので、團体として、代表者は討議されるべき提案に關して全然之を知らなかつたといふ譯ではなかつたと思ふ。併し將來報告書を研究するやうな事が起つた場合には、會議開催以前に全的に研究し得られるやうに充分なるタイムを與へるべく試みるであらう

(二)貴倶樂部代表者が斯る印象をいだいて(ハミルトンへ)歸つたといふ事は最も遺憾事である。若し吾々の記憶にして間違ひがなければ、貴倶樂部代表は可なり長時間に亘つて發言したのであり、遂に其時間が制限されたのは、貴倶樂部代表の意見發表や乃至はあなた方一團の意見を[illegible]る該博なる知識を示す方法で發表しようとしたのを、[illegible]代表が阻止しようとしたからではなかつたのである。一人の代表者が、多くの他の代表も同じやうに發言の機會を待つてゐるのをソツチのけにして、タイムを獨占するが如きは、秩序ある協議會で進行はれてゐるやり方でもなければ、民主的でもないのである。代表者が議題となつてゐる問題に關して、彼の意見を明白且つ簡明に述べるべきであることも普通一般に認められてゐるやり方である。若し貴倶樂部代表が、吾々が議事法を守らなかつたと云ふ風に感じられるのであつたとしたら、吾々は大變に氣の毒に思ふ次第である

(三)州委員會として此の要求をはたし得ないことを氣の毒に思ふ。併し貴倶樂部が熱望したかつたら、何うぞ御隨意に各々グループ[illegible]ニューカナディアン(へ送られたら)よろしからう

(四)州及全國聯盟を組織する目的其ものが、團体の有効性乃至は實力と其仕事の範圍を決定する。あなた方の多くは、戰前のビーシー州に於ける各種の日本人團体の事を心に抱いてゐるのであらうから、して、こゝに於ても何かしら同じやうな團体をこしらへるのだと云ふ風な疑ひの感じを持たれるのであらう。そして多分、あなた方は然う云ふ風に感じてよい理由を持つてゐるのであらう

吾々の現在の目的は明白に確立されて居ると信ずるのだが、大戰[illegible]主として日本人グループから除隊しなければならぬ事に、あなた方が慣らされて來た所のものとは正反對のものである事を、あなた方も認識される事であらう

若し吾々の目的が、正義は總ての者に共通の係はりを持つものである事が認識されてゐる今の時代に於て、日系加奈陀人の立場や貢獻につき深き關心を有する啓蒙された良心ある加奈陀人に理解されるならば、吾々は反感を引起すことはないであらう。それどころではない、吾々は彼らからの顧慮と尊敬と支持とを得るであらう

それは、向後最早や吾々が、孤立したユニットとして、只單に吾吾自身の不幸なる事柄に關してのみ働くものではないと云ふ事を意味する。それはまた、總ての人々が、通に公平に尊敬される時代を持ち來すために努力して居るところの、他の凡ゆる誠實にして進歩的なる加奈陀人と緊密なる協力を保ち、彼等と一緒になつて働くと云ふ人生努力の廣い分野にはいることを意味するものでもあるのだ

反對態度を表明する

ハミルトン共和倶樂部の主張内容

共和倶樂部よりオンタリオ州聯盟委員會のメンバーへ

五月廿九日開催の共和倶樂部會議には役員其他廿二名(氏名を列記してあるが省略)が出席した。此會合でオンタリオ州協議會に出席した本會の代表から報告が行はれ、討議の結果以下の如き結論に到達したのであるが此重要問題に關する吾々の立場を明確にしておきたい。二世の勝利に關係ある問題を決定するに當つて吾々が過誤を犯さないやうにするために、吾々が州乃至は全國的フエデレーションに加盟すべきであるか否かの決定的返事をする前に(われ〳〵は總會を開きたいと思ふ。併し乍ら總會を開催する前に吾々は廿六日の協議會に出席した各代表に同封の提議を送ることにする。と云ふのは議事に於て吾々の代表は意見を充分に發表する機會を與へられなかつたと思ふからである。多分今となつては既に遲いかも知れないが、吾々の此報告を注意深く考慮する事をすゝめる。此問題に對して吾吾が如何に行動するかは、吾々の將來の運動及び吾々の他の加奈陀人乃至は加奈陀人社會への同化に影響ある事だからである。先づ第一にはトロント協議會の結果に就ての次の決議を考慮されたい

(一)協議會開催前に代表者にプログラムを研究する機會を與へられなかつた事を遺憾とする

(二)吾々の代表が州聯盟に就て意見を述べてゐる際、[illegible]代表に發言を許したことは非常に非デモクラチックなやり方だつたと考へる。彼自身の意見に反した意見を述べるのを彼は故意に阻止したと吾々は感じる。彼は時間がなかつたと云ふのだつたが、重要問題を考慮してゐる際然ういふ言ひ譯はフーアなものであつた

(三)州及全國聯盟に對する吾吾の態度を日系人總てが明白に知り關心を持つ者が吾々に彼等の意見を送つてくれるやうに、州委員會が吾々の進言と意見をニューカナディアンに送り全文を英日兩語で發表することを求める

(四)全國的聯盟が組織された場合其結果として、日系加奈陀人の再定住が他の加奈陀人の反感を惹起して好ましからざる影響を齎らすとき其の責任を持つか?

(附記)決議と意見の全部は此會合に於て滿場一致を以て通過した

◇提案の見解と勸告文

此提案は政府の散在政策に順應して加奈陀人一般社會に混入同化しやうである。

(一)我々日系人の將來の希望で再定住のためには白人社會に混入或は提携する事が最も重要の事である。例へば教會や勞働組合に直接加入する等の如く

(二)本共和倶樂部が特に全國的統一機關設立に反對する理由は過去數十年に亘り米加に於ける經驗がそれを示してゐるからである。北米加に於ける日系人の歴史は常に白人社會より分離し日系人のみが民族的集合生活乃至は集團運動に專念し日本人會なる民族主義を強調した團体の存在が不同化の理由で排日の對象であつた事は事實である。例へば(カリフォルニ)アに於ける一九二一年の不同化人種にたいしての土地法案實施の經[illegible](ビーシー)ピーシー州は更にひどく[illegible]移動以來加奈陀生れの二世へも土地の所有權を拒絶する法案をビーシー州政府は制定した。これは排日政治家が惡用し、日系人は民族的全体主義者で加奈陀生れであつても決して同化しない人種であるとの理由の結果である。

(シー)アルバータ州の少數民族へトップライト集團は一九四四年戰爭が戰爭中と雖も加奈陀人に協力せず只自分等の生活習慣、自分達グループの利益のためにのみ專心自分達のグループの擴大のみに行動した結果同州議會は戰爭に土地購入權を拒絶する土地法を作製した

(三)當地の白人有力者で日系人社會に深い理解と同情を持つ人達は日系人とデモクラシーの關係に就て次の如く意見は一致してゐるやうである。圏中[illegible]を捨てるが如[illegible]

[illegible]今日本ではない、現在の[illegible]の要望は[illegible]ではビーシー以外には[illegible]日系人は保[illegible]されてゐるのである[illegible]今人種的グループするとき[illegible]の[illegible]之は[illegible]ビーシーの[illegible]治家及[illegible]の[illegible]を[illegible]するとき[illegible]そするのである[illegible]と[illegible]

[illegible]し行[illegible]すべきである」

(四)[illegible]統一[illegible]人及二世を以て人種的[illegible]事は今[illegible]まで二世が[illegible]立[illegible]から[illegible]民[illegible]て[illegible]は[illegible]なるものになるであらう

(五)全[illegible]の統一[illegible]の[illegible]事は吾々日系人が[illegible]のカナダ人[illegible]會での[illegible]的[illegible]になる。吾々がアン[illegible]要求する[illegible]吾々は[illegible]的にも[illegible]負はなければならないも、そして其ためには吾[illegible]が[illegible]のカナダ人社會で[illegible]人[illegible]的統一[illegible]よりも一[illegible]平等[illegible]が保[illegible]されると[illegible]

(六)トロント[illegible]民[illegible]が[illegible]した全[illegible]統一[illegible]同[illegible]中に[illegible]は[illegible]の(一[illegible][illegible]で[illegible]は[illegible]の[illegible]で[illegible]入」を[illegible]するべきときは[illegible]しい[illegible]ファクな手段である。之こそ[illegible]全体主義の[illegible]を[illegible]て[illegible]したものであるからである

(七)若し日系人が[illegible]する必要が[illegible]た[illegible]の[illegible]は[illegible]である。[illegible]は[illegible]の[illegible]すべき[illegible]

Atlantic Jottings

—by R.I.

In all respects, our departure from Montreal for overseas was a disappointing show. Eiji did, however, manage in a mysterious manner to provide us with feminine company the evening before, and we spent an hour or two tossing compliments in the Montrealic atmosphere in the Venus Cafe on Windsor Street.

But our departure was nothing like the grand spectacles you see in the movies. We wound our way through docks after docks of grimy Montreal waterfront to find our ship which turned out to be the "Empire MacKendrick," a baby flat-top of some seven thousand tons. Early one dismal November morning we cast off, and as we peered through the portholes from our bunks, we didn't hear any brass bands playing or see the populace cheering and crying—Dirty, dusty coal yards, Montreal's backyard, Jacque Cartier bridge . . . It was most depressing to brave soldiers off for overseas service. Of course, the war had ended over a month before. But we said, we're out for bigger game. We're out to win the peace.

Rather disappointing again, nothing extraordinary happened on the trip across. The Atlantic Ocean was quite a huge affair. It seemed a powerful thing with a will and a mighty force to exercise that will. It stretched for miles . . . empty mass of water as far as the human eye could reach until it joined with sky in its vastness. And how deep is the ocean? My devotion is endless and deep as the ocean, goes blithely the lyrics of a popular song. Tish . . . tish . . . a bit exaggerated dear boy.

One item of slight interest might be worth noting for after all, we must say something and how Eiji managed to write pages after pages day after day to his wife is beyond us. It all came about because of the cooking on board. Thanks to our olfactory senses after five days of constant rolling, seemed a bit greasy to say the least. It's only imagination, Tad said, and we let it go at that.

Sgt. Nikaido had an idea that greasy food was served to keep the seamen warm at their duties. We hammed on that one.

But the cooking was extraordinarily greasy and as we went on, no one would touch it. Unless there was grapefruit for breakfast or ice-cream for dessert, the Canadian sergeants merely gave a low groan in their bunks and turned their faces to the wall. We dreamt of steaming hot go-han, [illegible], spice, umeboshi topped with delicate green tea. And Eiji obtained a case of cokes from the canteen to wash out that greasy taste from the mouth. Expensive stuff, too. Fifteen cents a [illegible].

The problem was how were we to chill our cokes without disturbing the cook's ice-box. We decided on a master plan of tying a long cord to the coke, then tying a thick sock around the coke, and then dangling the bottle over the side of the ship. Cokes cooled by the Atlantic! The master's stroke, you will notice, was tying the sock around the bottle to prevent breakage when it banged against the steel hull. The sock received a good, thorough cleaning at that. Since an army sock and a fifteen cent coke was involved, it was risky business, but it was worthwhile. We had our ice-cold cokes.

That was our trip on a baby flat-top Montreal to Liverpool. Eiji ate like a horse, Shig grew a beard, Sadao had a happy time with his camera, Tad proved to be a perfect housewife, and Roy spent much time persuading the fellows to play bridge, gin-rummy or poker. The two all-night poker sessions turned out satisfactorily and was a splendid introduction to the mysteries of English currency. Day and night lost their significance for a moment. It was only the perseverance of Tad who performed the necessary mess duties and reminded the others whether it was day or night that kept things on an even keel. A good trip was had by all, but dash it all, I can't get enthusiastic about it.—Sgt. R.I., Nov. 15, '45.

"Canadian Citizen"

(Continued from page 2)

[illegible] declaration of [illegible] a Canadian [illegible] and he does not need to [illegible] a judge. Even a [illegible] is not male. [illegible] declaration to the [illegible] that he [illegible] of Canadian [illegible] declaration must [illegible] material which [illegible] that he [illegible] qualifications re- [illegible]. Having re- [illegible] he joins the [illegible] nationals of Canada [illegible] Canadian citizens [illegible] British subjects.

Looking Up With F.A.M.

Onna Wa Kowai

I can just see the raised eyebrows from the feminine side of the reading public after a heading like that one. That is, in cases where the eyebrows are the movable kind and not pure and simple works of art. And I can see too that the males are nodding their heads in complete agreement because they know from sad experience exactly what I mean.

"Onna wa kowai"—to you who are not versed in the intricacies of Powell Street Japanese, the translation is "Never underestimate the power of woman" or words to that general effect. And this somewhat obvious conclusion was reached by a couple of observations I have made recently.

Coming back from overseas finds you with a lot of catching up to do and I have found catching up on the back issues of the Winnipeg New Canadian an interesting occupation. The case in point is a series of columns titled simply and aptly "CAPRICE" and written apparently by a young lady of more than average intelligence. (From past experience I have my doubts as to whether this will be considered a compliment.)

Referring back to the Feb. 16 issue, Miss NBE has taken most of a column in strong rebuttal to an innocuous little bit by a male printed previously, praising the Nisei bobbysox element for their refreshing "ah" personalities."

In typical female fashion, she has taken the whole thing as a slight to the older and "humph-maturer" Niseiettes. How can we older girls "titter" and "catch boy friends" and put on "all-conquering smiles," says she indignantly, drawing up her skirts in horror. Of course gals who no longer wear Robert sox never use tactics like that—oh no. And then off she goes in a beautiful rampage, taking us males apart.

Onna wa kowai, ne?

* * *

Well, I'm doing a good job of proving her claims that the Nisei male is not much of a gentleman and I'll put my foot into it a wee bit more by switching to something else that caught my interest. This had to do with our Capricious lady too. It was a gentlemanly act by an English gentleman of the old school from Kaslo, B.C. Perhaps he is more tolerant than my much more youthful self, for he denies the necessity of the hints about lipstick that NBE made in one of her columns on cosmetics.

Says he with a gallant bow, "Japanese Canadians are the best looking girls in the feminine, the most chic and dainty and utterly feminine in the best sense of the word; they have the prettiest mouths — curvaceous, dimpled at the corners, mouths made for laughter and kindness — of any Canadian girls or women; they do NOT (or only a negligible few) hide the rich natural beauty of them with smears of sticky, gooey red paint like their Occidental sisters . . ."

Gosh, you can see all the "fukuros" preening themselves . . .

But as I said, I disagree with our Kaslo knight, although I doff my hat to him for his gallantry, and suggest that most Nisei gals do NOT do as he says, but should.

Now you can see the glint of battle shining from all sides in those smoky, dusk-fringed big brown eyes. Who does that mere male—that sad sack—think he is anyways? Look what he looks like, he should talk, et cetera, . . .

Onna wa kowai, totemo kowai.

* * *

Just to make amends a wee bit for all the slander against our female columnist, let me say that her swooning column was pretty swell. Unlike most people who criticize swooners (and I actually suppose she didn't), she had very well-defined analyses of the various founts of swooniage. Those observations more than offset her rather smug assertion that SHE doesn't swoon.

Yah, I'll bet she does when nobody's looking. I'll betcha, I'll betcha!

* * *

Another instance of our young ladies being "kowai" is like this here. I find myself buying an odd issue of Esquire magazine now and then. And being a naturally naive type I blatantly display it under my arm as I amble down the boulevard. A charming "musume-san" comes along to say, "Hello" and immediately snickers (in a lady-like manner, naturally), and gives me that coy "oh-oh" look when she spies what I am carrying.

Let it be understood for once and for all that I buy the magazine for reading purposes. Being a little queer I find that the jazz articles and the fashion splashes of great interest. Now don't try pulling a Bob Hope and say, Oh, there's things to READ in Esquire too?

Of course I am not going around complaining if a Hurrell Kodachrome of Jane Russell is thrown in although I have an aversion to those out-of-proportion Vargas. (Which seemingly are no more.) The reason why I plan to plant a gallery of Vargas in my bedroom is because I'm darned tired of looking at the same old wall paper. Nyah!

But these wimmenfolk, with their charming angelic exteriors, seem to have a talent for probing minds and so they snicker. Of course in a strictly meow crowd they'd clean out the mag for pin-ups and jokes—but when a male goes around buying the mag, he's a ba-a-a-d boy.

Gee whiz, after all, I'm A Big Boy Now!

Yup, Onna wa kowai and I ain't scairt to admit it. Of course I'm just being polite, you know what I really mean.

Parting

By "Ghosttowner"

The robin's egg blue of the Greyhound disappeared around the bend. The dust settled over the ground once more.

Someone gave a sharp, shaky laugh, and we all woke up, turned around to go home.

I stubbed my toe because I couldn't see. I batted my eyes a few times and kicked at another stone so no one would know that the first time wasn't intended. So that no one would know my eyes had been brimming.

"Say, I'll race you home. It's chow time. Home is where the skillet heats," someone challenged boisterously — too boisterously. And two pairs of feet went pounding by.

Bantering and joking was resumed. But somehow, under it all, there existed a sense of loss, intangible, but it was there. The noise, we all knew, was just to cover up our inner emotions. We all knew, just as well as the next person, that we were just kidding ourselves. Pretending it hadn't touched us — much. Pretending it was nothing. Why, farewells are just common everyday happenings. We're used to it now. Why, we'd meet again out East — somewhere, sometime . . . maybe.

"Say, it's good to see you really going. What a relief! Now I can live in peace. It's good riddance to bad rubbish."

"Sure thing. And thank goodness I won't have to see your face around any more. Now, no more nightmares. Am I going to like it, away from you! What a life!"

That's the way we parted.

That's the key on which they all say their farewells to their friends now as they leave the ghost towns. It's the best way. Why let the world see into your inner thoughts? It hurts the least this way. It plays the least havoc. Before it's all over, there will be many, many more partings. Many, many more heartaches. We're not supposed to have much feelings, O.K. We'll just let them keep on thinking it. We'll not give them the pleasure of seeing how easily hurt we can be. How much feelings we have.

Parents see their children off, to go where? and to what? Wives and children see their husbands and fathers off; to go where? and, to what? Friends, welded by shared sorrows and sufferings, and happiness too, and friends of long standing are parted. To meet again—when? where? . . . if ever.

Few ever shed tears any more. On the outside. In public. They part with a few casual, meaningless words—the usual "good-bye, good luck, and thanks."

* * *

Inside there are so much you want to say. So much you want to tell them. But why say them? Why be emotional? It makes farewells that much harder. And where does it get you?

And so it's usually with a casual "bye" that you see them off. You don't even admit to yourself you're going to miss them. That you're missing them already. That you may never see them again. That there's a terrible empty feeling inside you.

You hurry home from the station, and sweep the already clean piece of ground in front. Pack in wood. Chop kindlings. Pull up weeds. Water the garden. Rush to bath. Rush with cooking. And generally rush, rush, rush. You keep busy. You keep going. Because it's the best medicine for that feeling inside you.

Only at night, when your eyes are too tired to read you to sleep, when your mind refuses to sleep, do your feelings come crowding flooding over you. Maybe if you let yourself go, give in to emotion just once, you'll feel better. Tears, it's said, help to relieve nervous tension. Act as a balm. Why not try it some day—when the family is out—when nobody is around to worry over you . . . or to cry with you?

Or will that be giving in to weakness?

Is it "tears, idle tears?"

Contributions to the Defence Fund

LIST 4

(From the records of Civil Rights Defence Committee in Winnipeg.)

Greenwood Japanese Council, $400.

Japanese residents of Edmonton and district (per S. Inouye), $65.

Japanese Central Committee of Slocan and district, $1,000.

Revelstoke Shinko Kai (per Mr. Fukuyama), $153.

Kelowna Koyu Kwai (per J. Taiji), $40.

Strawberry Hills Nokai (per Mr. K. Hikida), $60.

WINNIPEG, Man.—A. Nakauchi $1, M. Maebara $1, M. Miyamoto $1, H. Kusano $1, K. Ito $1, Y. Enta $1, K. Kaita $1, F. Nakauchi $1, K. Ikeda $1, Y. Sawada $1, C. Teranishi $1, S. Minamide $1, A. Kabayama $1, K. Oyama $1, Geo. C. Sasaki $1, Osamu Tamaki $1, Y. Ohori $1, K. Taniguchi $1, K. Yasumatsu $1, Y. Kitagawa $1, T. Morikawa $1, Mrs. S. Morikawa $1, M. Shikaze $1, K. Taniguchi $1, G. Otsu $1, M. Otsu $1, T. Umezaki $1, Mrs. R. Kitajima $1, T. Kimura $1, K. Kimura $1, K. Kurishima $2, Mrs. Oka $1, H. Sakamoto $1, H. Matsuo $1, I. Matsuo $1, M. Seto $1, J. Inouye $1, G. Iyeda $1, M. Yagi $1, K. Hikida $1, T. Fujishige $1, E. Enta $1, T. Teramura $1, H. Kobayashi $1, F. Nishimura $1, E. Nishioka $1, P. Kawaguchi $1, K. Takahashi $1, Y. Inouye $1, K. Fujii $1, T. Shibakawa $1, D. Ibuki $1, K. Ibuki $1, J. Iwabuchi $1, F. Tabuchi $1, C. Omori $1, J. Kameda $1, S. Katsura $1, K. Otsu $1, R. Oka $1, Mrs. S. Oka $1, I. Oka $1, S. Okano $1, K. Tani $1, K. Hayakawa $1, J. Hayakawa $1, W. Tani $2, N. Hayakawa $1, T. Goto $1, K. Taniguchi $1, S. Urano $1, M. Oikawa $1, T. Doto $1, I. Hirayama $1, S. Okumura $1, K. Nishi $1, Grace Terakita $1, K. Matsuda $1, T. Yamashita $1, G. Ogino $1, T. Mitani $1, H. Hamada $1, D. Nagamatsu $1, K. Shimozawa $1, H. K. Tsuchiya $1, K. Ohama $1, S. Koike $1, S. Hirayama $1, K. Obayashi $1, P. Sumida $1, M. Kawahara $1, K. Takahashi $1, M. Nakashiba $1, Yoshio Hikida $1, Rbt. Hikida $1, Geo. H. Kondo $2, Miriam Fujii $1, Sueiye Kaita $1, H. Kaita $1, F. Nakata $1, Misao Hozaki $1, F. Hozaki $1, Y. Murakami $1, Barbara Murakami $1, S. Tazumi $1, Kiyo Shojima $1, Sue Hozaki $1, Rosa Takatsu $1, H. Odaguchi $1, S. Eyemoto $1, I. Eyemoto $1, D. Eyemoto $1, Edna Fujii $1, Geo. Baba $2, Mrs. M. Seto $1, M. Yamamoto $1, S. Shikaze $1, S. Nishioka $1, R. Matsuba $6, S. S. Sato $1, Nobuko Sato $1, M. Kondo $1, T. Otsuki $2, S. Watanabe $1, C. Hosaki $1, T. Sumida $1, Duke K. Hanada $6, Rev. Y. Akagawa $5, S. Shikaze $1, Mr. and Mrs. M. Miyamoto $3, T. Maeda $1, T. Hirose $3, Geo. Hirose $3, Mrs. H. Hirose $2, Kinue Omoto $2, J. A. Okimura $3, N. Hashimoto $1, R. Tachibana $11, Miss Muriel Graham $1, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hayashi $3, R. Takenaka $3, J. Noda $4, H. Kobayashi $6, K. Shimozawa $2, M. Go $5, R. Inouye $1, M. Sasaki $1, F. Sasaki $1, Roy Sasaki $1, Mrs. H. Kusano $1, Y. Konishi $1, New Canadian $16.

[illegible] Baseball Games

[illegible] WINS SECOND GAME OF SEMI-FINALS

By S.K.

KELOWNA, B.C. — On Sunday, June 30, the Kelowna baseball team emerged from their slump to defeat Okanagan Centre by the score of 8-7 in the second game of the Okanagan Valley baseball league semi-finals.

Okanagan Centre's Kobayashi started the scoring with a run in the opening frame with a beautiful triple into left field with one man on. However, the home team came across with four counters in the second inning to take a comfortable lead which they held throughout the game.

For Kelowna, Mit Koga pitched steady ball, striking out 13 opponents and allowing five hits while his team-mates collected 13 hits off the visiting hurlers.

KELOWNA: Morio Koga c, T. Tomiye 2b, S. Hashimoto ss, S. Kawahara lf, T. Yamaoka 1b, J. Kitaura cf, M. Nakayama 3b, K. Yamamoto rf, Mit Koga p.

OKANAGAN CENTRE: K. Koyama cf, P. Goto ss, S. Hikichi c, O. Kobayashi lf, A. Hikichi 3b, J. Shishido 2b, S. Tanaka rf, A. Mende p-rf, N. Shishido 1b, M. Kobayashi p, M. Kowano.

Umpires: S. Yamaoka, A. Kitch and H. Kobayashi.

P. Butte Teams Clash; Busseis' Iwamoto Leads Team to Easy Victory

By T.B.K.

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta. — Led by Tsugio Iwamoto, who showed great pitching form, Picture Butte Bussels took an easy victory from Picture Butte Chinooks by a score of 10 to 2 at Iron Springs ground on July 7.

Iwamoto of Bussels stood the full nine innings, allowing but five hits and two runs. Thirteen Chinook batters went down swinging.

Shig Ohno of Chinooks, who started off, was taken out in the fourth with none down. He allowed nine hits and seven runs. K. Moriyama, who relieved Ohno, was nipped for five hits and three runs in five full innings. Total of 14 hits were collected from two Chinook hurlers by Bussels.

Top hitters of the day were Kuni Ichino and Don Yokota of Bussels, each getting three singles for five tries.

BATTERIES:

Chinooks—Shig Ohno, K. Moriyama and Yosh Hattori.

Busseis — Tsugio Iwamoto and Ben Shikaze.

Birth

SLOCAN CITY, B.C. — A girl, Joy Shigeko, to Mr. and Mrs. Mickey S. Sato, on June 18.

Notices

The Citizenship Defence Committee of Toronto wishes to acknowledge a $1,000 donation from the Canadian Japanese Association, received through Messrs. R. Hisaoka and J. W. Kinoshita.

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ASSIMILATION

By PEG

Terrie is a Niseiette sophomore in an Ontario university. She is active both in Nisei and student circles. Ever since childhood, she had heard Nisei leaders declaim, "Niseis must assimilate," or, the anti-Japanese rabble-rousers' chant, "Japs are inassimilable; cast them out." Although the students had accepted her, she found herself spending most of her time among Niseis. She looked for a summer job away from her friends to make herself get along in all-hakujin company.

Terrie found work cooking for the Marshes at a summer resort. These people were "liberal" Americans and had a daughter, Bettyanne, a coed of Terrie's age.

Mrs. Marsh spoke on their way to the cottage from the station. "Bettyanne will take you to see some Japanese families, so you will have some one to visit on your days off."

"I didn't know there were any around here," Terrie replied.

"They're several miles away, but she can drive you," said the lady.

"Thank you, but I'm afraid it will be too much trouble for her. Besides I intended to read a few books," parried the Niseiette.

"No trouble at all—you must relax sometimes and there are quite a few boys around," Mrs. Marsh twinkled. "I always say people are happier among their own kind that they know," she added benevolently.

"But I don't know these people," rebelled Terrie inwardly. She could not say that she wanted to get away from Japanese—that would be "most unnatural."

* * *

Several days later the dinner conversation turned to the negroes in Detroit.

"They're terrible. They think they own the city," said Bettyanne indignantly. "They have 'bumping days,' you know, and on those days, they bump into any one white, sometimes knocking them down. They say they are paying back the whites for all the hardship they have suffered at their hands."

"Surely there are some fine people among them," interposed Terrie.

"Oh yes," said Mrs. Marsh, "but there seem to be so many more of the sloppy, dirty people."

"And they live in the dirtiest shacks," Bettyanne added. "The children have no place to play so they take over the parks. Some of the playgrounds are so full of negroes, a white person can't get in. Oh, I suppose they have to have some place to go—but so do the white children."

"Did you see any of those race riots?" asked Terrie.

"They were started mostly by the poor whites from the south who came to work in war plants. They didn't like the idea of negroes getting equal treatment. Down south, they are segregated. You know—different street cars, hotels and other places, and I think they are happier that way. It was a mistake to give them the free run of Detroit. The other way, they know where they belong and don't make themselves disliked and unhappy," explained Mrs. Marsh piously.

"Assimilation!" thought Terrie. "We who are colored try our best to mix. Equality is recognized among students and in churches, but we knock on the door of ordinary people like the Marshes and we find it closed and bolted with ignorant benevolence. — 'Go back to your colonies, there you'll be happier.'"

Personal Notes Across Canada

Engagement

TORONTO, Ont. — Mrs. Natsu Saito of Toronto has announced the engagement of her third daughter, Kimiko, to Mr. Takashi Nasu, second son of Mrs. Yaye Nasu. Go-betweens were Mr. and Mrs. K. Tsujiuchi and Mr. and Mrs. N. Hirabayashi.

Marriage

HYODO—ARIKADO

HAMILTON, Ont.—Miss Muneko Arikado, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yataro Arikado of New Denver, B.C., and Mr. Yoshio Hyodo, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Hideichi Hyodo of Hamilton, were married here at the Zion United Church on June 29. Rev. K. Shimizu performed the ceremony.

Given away by her brother, Henry Arikado, the lovely bride was gowned in white satin and lace with a long veil of net and lace held by a coronet, and carried a bouquet of red roses and white double shasta daisies. She was attended by Miss Chiyo Hyodo who wore a gown of turquoise nylonette and carried a colonial bouquet of pink sweet peas and rose buds. The flower girl, Marjory Arikado, niece of the bride, was dressed in yellow nylonette and carried a bouquet of deep mauve sweet peas and rose buds. The groom was attended by Mr. Henry Ide and acting as ushers were Mr. David Arikado and Mr. Masao Hyodo.

An informal reception followed the ceremony at the home of the groom's parents. The couple left for their honeymoon at Glen Echo Lodge, Gravenhurst, and will later spend a few days in Hamilton with Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Allan of Westdale and the Hyodos. They will live temporarily in Toronto.

* * *

OKAWARA—ISOSHIMA

NEW DENVER, B.C. —Miss Masako Isoshima, daughter of Mr. Yajiro Isoshima, and Mr. Shojiro Okawara were married here at the New Denver United Church on June 8. Reverend T. Komiyama performed the ceremony.

* * *

IZAWA—OKUBO

TASHME, B.C. —Miss Setsuko Okubo, eldest daughter of Mr. Fusanosuke Okubo, and Mr. [illegible] Izawa, third son of Mr. [illegible] Izawa, were married at Tashme United Church on June 22. Reverend McWilliams performed the ceremony.

* * *

OIKAWA—NAKAGAWA

TORONTO, Ont.—In the chapel of the Carlton United Church on June 29, Helen Kikuye Nakagawa, daughter of Mr. Kumakichi Nakagawa, became the bride of Tadao Oikawa, son of Mrs. [illegible] Oikawa of Japan. The bride was given in marriage by her brother. Dorothy Nakagawa, sister of the bride, was the attendant. Best man was Roy Kumagai. Reverend [illegible] M. Finley officiated at the ceremony.

A reception was held at [illegible] Restaurant. The couple left for Muskoka, and will later reside in Toronto.

OBITUARY

YANAZO ENTA

WINNIPEG, Man.—Funeral services were held July [illegible] for Yanazo Enta, 56, who died in Winnipeg General Hospital on July [illegible]. Rev. Y. Akagawa officiated.

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